The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874. NUMBER 18.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—13 DERBIGNY STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 50
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	88
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

SPEECH OF HON. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

ON THE

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I would gladly forego making any remarks to have a vote on the bill. As it appears the vote cannot be taken at once, I will occupy the time of the Senate for a short period.

Mr. President, the Committee on the Judiciary have devolved on me, on whom it should not have been imposed, the duty of presenting and explaining this bill, which I shall do in the most concise manner, even pruning from my remarks such comment as a measure having for its object the civil rights of all might naturally inspire in the councils of a free people.

I invoke for the bill a calm, impartial, and unpartisan consideration, and ask its adoption only as it commends itself as consistent with the permanent interests of the nation, with the Constitution, and with justice to all classes of citizens. Would that the author of the measure was here to present and defend it. To our views it would have been becoming that he who was in the forum the foremost leader of the grandest victory of the nineteenth century in the Western Hemisphere, the victory of freedom over slavery, should have placed the capstone on the structure he was permitted to be an efficient instrumentality in aiding to erect. But it was otherwise decreed.

I call the attention of the Senate to but two sections of this measure—the first section and the fourth section of the amendment; the other parts of the bill being mere machinery to carry those into effect. The first section provides:

That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement; and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

The fourth section provides:

That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States or of any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

Thirteen years ago in this Republic, the foundation principles of which are freedom and political equality, there were four million slaves. There came a bloody war between those who heretofore had striven together for the glory of the Republic—a war rendered the more terrific and destructive by the universal bravery and heroism of the American character. This war was followed by amendments to the Constitution which were discussed and contested in the national councils and on the public platforms with an energy and ability not inferior to those which had characterized the then recent contest of arms. That whole struggle in field and forum was one between freedom and slavery, between national sovereignty and State sovereignty, a struggle between United States citizenship and State citizenship, and the superiority of the allegiance due to each. We all know how the contest was decided.

It is the one purpose of this bill to assert, or rather to reassert "freedom from all discrimination before the law as one of the fundamental rights of United States citizenship." If, sir, we have not the constitutional right thus to legislate, then the people of this country have perpetrated a blunder amounting to a grim burlesque over which the world might laugh were it not that it is a blunder over which humanity would have occasion to mourn. Sir, we have the right, in the language of the Constitution, to give "to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States the equal protection of the laws."

This bill when enacted, it is believed, will be a finality, removing from legislation, from politics, and from society, an injurious agitation, and securing to every citizen that proud equality which our nation declares to be his right, and which is a boon in defense of which most men would die.

It is the friction created by discrimination among citizens in the administration of law that disturbs the harmony of government. Let us take away the foreign substance. We know we have proven that equality is the true principle on which to run society; give it full play with no obstruction, and the machine will run noiselessly and without a jar. On the coutrary, keep four millions impressed with the conviction that they are denied the full and perfect enjoyment of that equality which all others have guaranteed to them, and that by a nation they are taxed to support, and to defend which they fought, and they will be dissatisfied, asserting, and obtrusive; and their obtrusions will engender prejudice and augment the evil.

The colored citizens ask this legislation, not because they seek to force themselves into associations with the whites, but because they have their prides and emulations among themselves, and wish *there* in those associations to feel that there is no ban upon them, but that they are as fully enfranchised as any who breathe the air of heaven.

I ask you, should the colored citizens be content to demand less than full and equal enfranchisement; should they say "We are content that we and our children shall wear forever the badge of political inferiority," would they not thereby prove themselves to you to be unfit for the high dignity to which the nation has called them? Let us not doubt the foundation principle of our Government; it has always proved true. Give equality to all. Our confidence will not be abused.

This bill applies alike to the white citizen and to the colored citizen.

I am aware that the majority of the Supreme Court in the Slaughterhouse case, (16 Wallace,) giving construction to the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in the light of the history which called them into being, make them apply especially, though not exclusively I think, to the enfranchisement of the colored race. There can be no doubt they apply equally to all races.

The court, in the case of The Live-stock Association vs. The Crescent City Live-stock Company, (1 Abbott, page 38,) undoubtedly give the true construction to the amendments as to their application. The court say:

It is possible that those who framed the articles were not themselves aware of the far-reaching character of its terms. They may have had in mind but *one* particular phase of social and political wrongs which they desired to redress. Yet if the amendment as framed and expressed does in fact bear a broader meaning, and does extend its protecting shield over those who were never thought of when it was conceived and put in form, and does reach social evils which were never before prohibited by constitutional enactment it is to be presumed that the American people in giving it their imprimatur understood what they were doing, and meant to decree what has in fact been decreed.

This bill, therefore, properly secures equal rights to the white as well as to the colored race.

Again let me say that this measure does not touch the subject of social equality. That is not an element of citizenship. The law which regulates that, is found only in the tastes and affinities of the mind; its law is the arbitrary, uncontrolled human will. You cannot enact it.

This bill does not disturb any laws, whether statute or common, relating to the administration of inns, places of public amusement, schools, institutions of learning or benevolence, or cemeteries, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, (and it is only to these that it applies,) excepting to abrogate such laws as make discrimination on account of race, color, or previous servitude.

Inns, places of amusement, and public conveyances are established and maintained by private enterprise and capital, but bear that intimate relation to the public, appealing to and depending upon its patronage for support, that the law has for many centuries measurably regulated them, leaving at the same time a wide discretion as to their administration in their proprietors. This body of law and this discretion are not disturbed by this bill, except when the one or the other discriminates on account of race, color, or previous servitude.

As the capital invested in inns, places of amusements, and public conveyances is that of the proprietors, and as they alone can know what minute arrangements their business requires, the discretion as to the particular accommodation to be given to the guest, the traveler, and the visitor is quite wide. But as the employment these proprietors have selected touches the public, the law demands that the accommodation shall be good and suitable, and this bill adds to that requirement the condition that no person shall, in the regulation of these employments, be discriminated against merely because he is an American or an Irishman, a German or a colored man.

I have called attention to inns, places of amusements, and public conveyances, separately from schools institutions of learning and benevolence, and cemeteries, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, because the condition of the existence of the former, to wit: inns, places of amusements, and public conveyances differ from that of the latter, to wit: schools, institutions of benevolence, and cemeteries. I assume that no one can question that schools, institutions of learning and benevolence, and cemeteries, which are supported by the taxation of all, should be subject to the equal use of all. Subjecting to taxation is a guarantee of the right to use. Even as to these institutions, which are the fruit of taxation, the bill does not disturb the established law, statute or common, or the discretion of their managers, except so far as the one or the other, in violation of the fundamental principles of our Government, discriminates against some one under our jurisdiction because of his blood, because of his complexion, because of the cruel wrong of slavery which he may have suffered.

Uniform discrimination may be made in schools and institutions of learning and benevolence on account of age, sex, morals, preparatory qualifications, health, and the like. But the son of the poorest Irishman in the land, who has sought our shores to better the condition of his offspring, shall have as good a place in our schools as the scion of the chief man of the parish. The old blind Italian, who comes otherwise within the regulations of an asylum for the blind supported by taxation, shall have as good a right to its relief as if he were an American born.

There is but one idea in the bill and that is: The equality of races before the law.

The inquiry may arise whether this bill admits of the classification of races in the common-school system; that is, having one school for white and another for colored children. That subject has been discussed somewhat in the courts. In a case in 24 Iowa Reports, page 264, it was directly considered. There the court held that—

The constitution and statutes in force effectuating it provide for the education of all the youths of the State, without distinction of color; and the board of directors have no discretionary power to require colored children to attend a separate school. They may exercise a uniform discretion, operative upon all, as to the residence or qualification of children to entitle them to admission to each particular school, but they cannot deny a youth admission to any particular school, because of his color, nationality, religion, or the like.

The law of Iowa goes further than the law proposed in this bill. Here there is no prohibition as to a discrimination on account of religion or of morals. It does not say that all youth shall have this right. The only prohibition in this bill is one which prevents discrimination on account of race. The same subject was considered in the case of The State on the relation of Garnes vs. McCann and others, in 21 Ohio Reports, page 198. There the court held—

That the act authorizing such classification on the basis of color does not contravene the constitution of the State, nor the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and that colored children residing in either of the districts for white children, are not, as of right, entitled to admission into the schools for white children.

The constitution and laws of Iowa provide for the "education of all the youths of the State without distinction of color." In Ohio the statute expressly provided for separate schools for white and colored children. Therefore the decisions of those courts afford no precedent for the construction of this bill when enacted. The language of this bill secures full and equal privileges in the schools, subject to laws which do not discriminate as to color.

The bill provides that full and equal privileges shall be enjoyed by all persons in public schools supported by taxation, subject only to the limitation established by law, applicable alike to citizens of every race and color and regardless of previous servitude.

The Bill does not permit the exclusion of one from a public school on account of his nationality alone.

The object of the bill is to destroy, not to recognize, the distinctions of race.

When in a school district there are two schools, and the white children choose to go to one and the colored to the other, there is nothing in this bill that prevents their doing so.

And this bill being a law, such a voluntary division would not in any way invalidate an assessment for taxes to support such schools.

And let me say that from statements made to me by colored Representatives in the other House, I believe that this voluntary division into separate schools would often be the solution of difficulty in communities where there still lingers a prejudice against a colored boy not because he is ignorant, or untidy, or immoral, but because of his blood.

The colored race have in the last ten years manifested such noble and amiable qualites, judiciously adapting themselves to the demands of their peculiar position, that we should not hesitate to believe that they will in the future conciliate and remove rather than provoke unworthy prejudices; and there is nothing in this law which would affect the legality of schools which were voluntarily thus arranged, one for the white and the other for the colored children.

We were told that to give the colored people freedom was to subject the whites of the South to murder, rapine, and violence. But instead of this—while not forgetting those from whom they had received the boon of freedom—they as a general rule had a tender regard for the comfort and well-being of those to whom they were fomerly enslaved, which fact, in passing, let me say is strong evidence that those who held them in bondage were not, as a general rule, hard taskmasters.

We were told that if you placed them in the Army they would not fight; but in the front ranks they gave proof of their claims to high manhood.

We were told that they would abuse the elective franchise; but unless a large majority of the Senate are in error, they have most wisely employed their privilege.

So now invest them by this bill with full and unqualified privileges, and they will so enjoy them as not to provoke, but so as to remove prejudice.

If it be asked what is the objection to classification by race, separate schools for colored children, I reply, that question can best be answered by the person who proposes it asking himself what would be the objection in his mind to his children being excluded from the public schools that he was taxed to support on account of their supposed inferiority of race.

The objection to such a law in its effect on the subjects of it is that it is an enactment of personal degradation.

The objection to such a law on our part is that it would be legislation in violation of the fundamental principles of the nation,

The objection to the law in its effect on society is that "a community is seldom more just than its laws;" and it would be perpetuating that lingering prejudice growing out of a race having been slaves which it is as much our duty to remove as it was to abolish slavery.

Then, too, we know that if we establish separate schools for colored people, those schools will be inferior to those for the whites. The whites are and will be the dominant race and rule society. The value of the principle of equality in government is that thereby the strength of the strong inures to the benefit of the weak, the wealth of the rich to the relief of the poor, and the influence of the great to the protection of the lowly. It makes the fabric of society a unit, so that the humbler portions cannot suffer without the more splended parts being injured and de aced. This is protection to those who need it. And it is just that it should be so; for of what value is the wealth and talent and influence of the individual if you isolate him from society? Great as he may be, he is the debtor to society. Let him pay.

Sir, if we did not intend to make the colored race full citizens, if we purpose to place them under the ban of any legalized disability or inferiority, and there to hold them, we should have left them slaves.

I saw this forcible and truthful sentiment a few days since:

When men are completely sunk in degradation, they are apt to be content with their lot; but raise them a few degrees, and they immediately grow dissatisfied with their state, and are wretched indeed if they are not daily rising higher.

In the name of Justice let us now take our depressing hand from long wronged people. Look at their history. It was the rapacity of our fathers that brought them here. They have been docile and submissive to our laws. They have never been pensioners on our charity; they have cleared the forest, reclaimed the morass, developed our wealth, brought in yearly one hundred millions of dollars in cotton—one year one hundred and forty-four millions—and cotton is the equivalent of the much-coveted gold; and without return have supported in affluence many of our people and educated their children, and they have helped fight our battles.

Now let them rise. Let them realize the assurance that Providence seems to be giving them—that higher, still higher, they shall go.

I believe that there is before that race a great future, a future which will render plain the mysterious past. They will not only here developed the vast hidden resources of our illimitable territory and here become and remain respectable citizens; but under tropics, where the darts of the Pale Rider visit with death the temerity of the white man who braves that vertical sun, there are more than a hundred million of their race. Elevated here, it may be that it is designed that some of them shall of their own volition there sow the seed of a free government and a pure religion.

It may be that in the morbid imagination of the proud some one may fear that the result of this measure will be to place alongside of him in inn or theater some one in every respect his peer except that he differs in complection. And he may feel that such an event would be an indignity and humiliation. Be it so, sir. The dissatisfaction of a vain pride does not have the weight of the dust in the balance in the eye of reason or in the sight of Him who made of one blood all nations of men when contrasted with the poltiical and consequently the intellectual and moral elevation of a race. Think for yourselves what is the import of that word "race," with its one hundred and twenty millions, its ever-succeeding generation moving on a stage that is probationary to immortality. I trust that in legislating on this, the horizon of our reflections may not be limited by a few short years or this brief generation, but that it may compass the long life of the nation, yea, the perpetuity of our planet.

Now let me call attention to the law. It is claimed that the enactment of the bill would be in violation of the Constitution, because the regulation of inns, public conveyances, and places of amusement, common schools, institutions of learning and benevolence, and cemeteries, supported by taxation, are under the regulation of the States and not of the General Government. The bill proposes to leave them under State control, and expressly says that all persons are to have the full and equal enjoyment of inns, &c., subject to the conditions and limitations established by law—State statutes and common law—with the exception that such laws must be applicable alike to citizens of every race and color and regardless of previous servitude.

Is it constitutional for the General Government to legislate to prevent discrimination on account of race, &c.? We maintain that the General Government has this right under three different grants of power.

1. Under the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth, amendments, considered together and in connection with the contemporaneous history;

2. Under the provision of the fourteenth amendment, which prohibits a State from enforcing any law which abridges the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; and also,

3. Under the provision of article fourteen, which requires a State to give to every person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; under the general power given Congress to enforce these provisions by appropriate legislation.

I cannot more forcibly nor with greater brevity show that these amendments were intended to do away with slavery—to wipe out every consequence of it; to prevent State legislation of every kind that discriminated on account of race, color, &c., and make the race formerly in servitude equal in all respects to other citizens—than by reading a portion of the opinion of the majority of the court in the Slaughter-house cases, (16 Wallace, 67, 68 and 69.)

But within the last eight years three other articles of amendment of vast importance have been added by the voice of the people to that now venerable instrument.

The most cursory glance at these articles discloses a unity of purpose when taken in connection with the history of the times, which cannot fail to have an important bearing on any question of doubt concerning their true meaning.

Nor can such doubts, when any reasonably exist, be safely and rationally solved without a reference to that history; for in it is found the occasion of the necessity for recurring again to the great source of power in this country; the people of the States, for additional guarantees of human rights additional powers of the Federal Government; additional restraints upon those States. Fortunately that history is fresh within the memory of us all, and its leading features, as they bear upon the matter before us, free from doubt.

The institution of African slavery as it existed in about half the States of the Union, and the contests prevading the public mind for many years between these who desired its curtailment and ultimate extinction and those who desire additional safeguards for its security and prepetuation, culminated in the effort, on the part of most of the States in which slavery existed, to separate from the Federal Government, and to resist its authority. This constituted the war of the rebellion, and whatever auxiliary causes may have contributed to bring about this war, undoubtedly the overshadowing and efficient cause was African slavery. In that struggle, slavery as a legalized social relation perished. * * * *

The proclamation of President Lincoln expressed an accomplished fact as to a large portion of the insurrectionary districts, when he declared slavery abolished in them all. But the war being over, those who had succeeded in re-establishing the authority of the Federal Government were not content to permit this act of emancipation to rest on the actual result of the contest of the proclamation of the Executive, both of which might have been questioned in after times, and they determined to place this main and most valuable result in the Constitution of the restored Union as one of its fundamental articles. Hence the thirteenth article of the amendment of that instrument. Its short sections seemed hardly to admit of construction, so vigorous is their expression and so appropriate to the purpose we have indicated.

"1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

To withdraw the mind from the contemplation of this grand yet simple declaration of the personal freedom of all the human race within the jurisdiction of this Government—a declaration designed to establish the freedom of four millions of slaves—and with a microscopic search endeavor to find in it a reference to servitudes, which may have been attached to property in certain localities, requires an effort, to say the least of it.

You see that the court holds that slavery caused the war; that the war in fact destroyed slavery; that in order that its permanent destruction might not be questioned in aftertimes, the thirteenth amendment was adopted; and that this is a fact so apparent, that you need not to see it look with a microscope.

If the discrimination against that race for whose benefit chiefly the amendments were adopted is because of their having recently been slaves—and as the discrimination is confined to that race, is not that the

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE]

The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

☞ Col. W. B BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

NOTICE.

All parties now receiving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that, the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of June next.

CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Melpomene and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7 o'clock. J. C. Miller, Pres't, George C. Narcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Geddes Hall, Erato between Baronne and Carondelet. G. F. Glauden, President, A. Frilot, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. F. Ladd, President, John Pullum, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Conti and Treme streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, Pres't, Chas. P. Vigers, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Jules Lonabare, President, O. P. Fernandez, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne near Ursaline streets. B. F. Joubert, President, L. Lamaniere, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Evening Star Hall, Cadez between Camp and Chestnut streets, A. Dejoie, President, J. B. Malony, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Claiborne, President, H. McCray, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Cambronne and Barth streets, T. B. Stamps, President, F. Diebel, Secretary.

Conventions for Congressional Nominations

Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine, Chairman of the Fourth District Committee, has called a Convention to meet at the Court House, in Coushatta, Red River parish, on Wednesday, July 15, 1874, for the purpose of nominating a Congressman for election in November.

A Convention for a similar purpose is also called by Judge Trimble, Chairman of the District Committee in the Fifth District, to meet at Delta, Madison parish, on August 11, 1874.

PERSONAL.—Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine arrived at his home in this city last night on the steamer Selma from New Orleans, and was cordially welcomed by his numerous friends. We are told by gentlemen who have recently visited New Orleans, that Mr. Antoine has made many friends there by the unobtrusive and dignified manner in which he has borne himself and discharged the duties of his office. Governor Antoine is, apparently, in the enjoyment of good health.—Shreveport Southwestern-Telegram, May 6.

By the above clipping we are glad to notice the entire cordiality extended to our distingnished fellow-citizen by his immediate constituents of Caddo, on his brief visit to them. We learn from a private source that the Lieutenant Governor is on his way to this city having left Shreveport on Thursday last.

☞ *The Dunn Leader* doesn't complain, oh, no, of the abolition of the Parish Committees by the State Central Committee, of the Republican party, but proceeding, doubtless, on the principle that "one good turn deserves another," says:

The State Central Committee of the Republican party, abolished all the Parish Committees. Now that new Parish Committees have been elected; fresh from the people, we move to abolish the State Committee, and further move that a State Convention be at once called for the purpose of electing a new one.

If our contemporary will only not prematurely denude himself of a certain habiliment, an opportunity will assuredly be afforded him to gratify his desire, in the near future.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The November elections, whether held under State or Federal auspices, are beginning to attract the attention of our people generally. This interest is manifested mainly in the increased concern exhibited by the people in the organization of the clubs, and the greater attention given to the character of the proposed candidates for the popular favor. Frankness requires the admission, that heretofore, in a great many instances the offices of the State have not been filled by the representative and best men of either of the political parties—the men elected, in other words, have not been *fair types* of either the integrity or intelligence of the voters electing them; nor have they faithfully represented and advanced the interests of their constituents. The people begin to realize, that the evils, of bad legislation and vicious administration, produced by dishonest or incompetent officials, are primarily referable to the fact that so little interest has been taken by the honest masses in the nomination of the men who fill the offices of the State. This work that has been done heretofore in some sort by proxy, they propose to perform themselves in the future. The feeling is prevalent among the masses that, now more than ever before, good men and true must constitute the office-holding classes of Louisiana; and whatever the political complexion of the next General Assembly may be, whether more Republicans or more Democrats be elected, the conviction and hope both obtain that better men, of each party, will make and administer the laws—men whose integrity and competency will both be evinced in that they will represent and serve not themselves but the people.

It becomes a matter of primary importance under these circumstances that both personal aims and party victories shall be subservient to the public good, and subordinate to the popular will. The election must be a fair one, in which every vote shall be counted as the will of the individual voter may direct, and the result of all the votes cast shall stand truthfully as the exponent of the trust and wants of a majority of the citizens of the State. Can such an election be had? We think so. The present election law, though not by any means perfect, is an improvement both in wisdom and equity upon the act that it repealed, and honestly administered, is adequate to secure that fairness which gives integrity and worth to popular election, and Republican Government. Whatever partizan motives might exist and conspire to defeat a fair expression of the wishes of the people at the polls, we are satisfied that graver substantial party considerations exist, in favor of an honest rather than dishonest conduct of the elections of November next. The State Administration not disposed to act unjustly in the premises, could not safely if it would, afford to defraud any voter of his rights, by resort to any of the numerous expedients used by partizan politicians, to compass ordinary party ends.

But in addition to an equitable law, and the purpose fairly to administer it, there is still another important and necessary condition, which exists, and will conspire to secure a satisfactory popular election. The latter condition consists in the conviction among the people, of both parties, that the public welfare—embracing all the benefits of good government—demands that the people shall nominate and elect men who will conscientiously accept position as the *servants* of the people. The election frauds that have cursed this State, under both Democratic and Republican rule, have not been perpetrated in the interests of the citizens, either Democrat or Republican, but to advance the selfish ends of the Demagogues and bad men who have sought office, not for the public, but for themselves. Under this conviction, the people of all parties are determined to vindicate their rights, and, for self-preservation, they will see to it that a fair election shall be held in Louisiana in November next, and no combination of cliques or leaders, of either party, will be allowed to thwart their will in this direction.

CHIEF BADGER.

This worthy gentleman and efficient officer has come in latterly, in common with other Republican officials for his share of journalistic criticism. His position is one requiring, not only ceaseless vigilance, but great discretion and firmness—a position entitling him to a hearing, before judgment is given, and a generous forbearance from considerate and fair-minded men, until some official dereliction was clearly established against him. Yet, like all men holding prominent positions, he may not in the present morbid distempered condition of the public mind expect to escape unjust animadversions and censure. Crime, like disease, and in some sort, it is a moral distemper, becomes epidemic, and its present prevalence and remarkable development in our community not only demands increased activity from the peace officers of our city, but its extent is a vindication of their fidelity and an excuse for their seeming inefficiency. The *Bulletin*, most pronounced and almost exceptional among our contemporaries, in its assaults upon Gen. Badger, is rapidly earning the title of a journalistic Ishmaelite. The manifest purpose of this paper is not so much to obtain security to the persons and property of our citizens against the outlaws that infest the city, as to damage the good name and abridge the usefulness of the Chief of Police. In the extraordinary demands made upon the time, energies and watchfulness of the Metropolitan Police by the influx of criminals in our midst, there is no impropriety in the bestowment, by voluntary patrols or otherwise, of help to those whose special charge it is to protect the good people of the community against the machinations and attacks of the lawless men that now infest the Metropolis, provided that said reinforcements act under the authority of, and in harmony with the constituted authorities. But the public peace and order will not be advanced by a rival conservator thereof, however honestly intended, nor by the abuse of the most trustworthy officers of the existing force. We suggest that the *Bulletin*, in lieu of damaging innendoes and vicious assaults upon the poorly paid, but faithful officers who now protect the city, should turn its attention to the denunciation and detection of the criminals themselves.

If half the enterprise was exhibited in ferreting out crime by this paper, in tracing up offenders that is exhibited in ascertaining and publishing the supposed negligence of the Police, the community would de better served.

In the interest of good order, we bespeak unwearied and renewed efforts on the part of the Police, both to detect and prevent crime. But, in the meanwhile, Gen. Badger and his force are entitled to a just appreciation for their efforts, and will receive the appreciative approval of the sober-minded and just members of the community, the censures and unreasoning vilification of journalistic Ishmaelites to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE FIELD HAND.

We have received the first number of the above named weekly journal, edited by J. Garrett Johnson, and published at Jackson, Mississippi:

The Field Hand, published in the interest of the laboring classes of Mississippi, is handsomely gotten up, thoroughly edited, and will do good service in the State. We welcome it among our exchanges and wish it a prosperous and useful career.

☞ Persons desirous of visiting the Bonnet Carre Crevasse have an opportunity offered them to-morrow (Sunday) 17th, on board the splendid steamer Empire, leaving the wharf at 12 o'clock, M., returning at 8 P. M. A Brass Band will be on board for the occasion. Fare for the round trip, one dollar.

SERENADE.

Governor Pinchback was the recipient of a very pleasant serenade on the part of some of his friends and political admirers, on last Thursday night.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, the distinguished Congressman from Massachusetts, has been the subject of more virulent abuse and malicious ridicule than any public man in the National Congress.

A man of wonderful mental grasp, tireless energy, great fearlessness in the expression of opinion and of positive convictions on all of the great questions of the day, bitter antagonisms have sprung up, and their ungenerous expression constitutes not only the condition of his success, but the measure of his achievements.

Whatever personal enemies he may make in the prosecution of his political plans, he has never been found arrayed against the honest sons of toil. He has been emphatically the working man's friend.

Notably did he assume the position in the late Congressional debates on the financial and industrial questions that have claimed the attention of Congress. On this occasion he comes to the front as the champion of the workers of the West and South-west, and his claims to leadership no less than his great services are appreciatively recognized, even by his political opponents, as will appear from the subjoined extract from that prominent Democratic journal, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"Whatever men may please to consider General Butler's faults, it is not disputed that he is one of the ablest and most clear-sighted men in the nation, and he commands respect by the frankness with which he gives his views, and the courage with which he defends them. Ever active and alert he is constantly on the watch, and not a move has yet been made by the agents and attorneys of the gold gamblers and theives of New York and Boston which he has not seen and disconcerted. The business and laboring men of the country really owe old Ben a debt of gratitude for the faithful manner in which he has led the friends of industrial and commercial relief in the House of Representatives."

☞ In a communication over the signature "Number 76," published in the *Bulletin* of the 12th inst., will be found the following paragraph:

"When, at the close of his term of office as Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Pinchback was about to try for the United States Senate, he called the faithful around him to sell them State offices, Mr. Butler pledging him his support on condition he would allow him to select officials for the parish of Plaquemines, an agreement was made."

We are authorized to state that this assertion is unqualifiedly false. Dr. Howe was appointed by Gov. Pinchback, on the recommendation of several prominent citizens, accompanied by the endorsement of Dr. Smythe, the Representative from Plaquemines and the Senator from that District, all of whom represented him as one of the "Oldest and Best," which being the case, we solemnly protest against this ungenerous impeachment of his integrity as *none* of the "oldest and best," would be guilty of such a thing as purchasing an office.

The Homer Iliad of the 18th ult., comes to us with quite a number of laws of our immaculate Legislature, "published by authority." We thought this sort of public pap had been stopped. Perhaps the laws had already been "set up" when the stoppage first was issued, and the editor therefore did not think fit to stop.—St. Charles Herald.

The country exchange list of our contemporary must be limited or he would have included several others who "*perhaps*"—we like the word perhaps—"had the laws already set up."

"Because the *State Register* tells the truth about the frauds that afflict the Republican party, some of the men who habitually buy their way into office, say that it is a Democratic paper. This don't trouble us any; but if we hear of any honest Democrat asserting the same opinion we shall be greatly alarmed."

Stick to the text, friend *Register*, the people will reward you in good time, despite the efforts of your enemies.

EDMONIA SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—We see by an invitation extended to the Editors of the LOUISIANIAN, for which we tender our thanks, that the Edmonia School Basket Pic-Nic will take place on the 20th inst., at the U. S. Barracks.

FIRST FREE MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH.—The ladies of the congregation of the F. F. M. Baptist Church gave a grand entertainment for its benefit last night at Mechanics' Institute, under the able direction of Prof. A. P. Williams. There was connected with the entertainment, a Festival, that added to the enjoyment of the occasion. The Festival will be continued to night, and we advise all who appreciate good things, to attend.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 4th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—

Sumner Eulogized in the Senate—The Civil Rights Bill—Gen. Frelinghuysen's Speech — News in General.

Monday was the day appointed for Senators to deliver eulogies on the death of the lamented Sumner. Long before the hour for the assembling of the Senate, the galleries were thronged with anxious crowd. Those that came after 12 o'clock were much disappointed, as they were unable to gain admission. Before the Senate convened a bust of the late Senator, by Powers, the Sculptor, was placed in the Senate Chamber.

Precisely at 12 o'clock, Senator Carpenter called the Senate to order and then Mr. Boutwell, the late Senator's colleague, presented resolutions eulogistic of the deceased, and announced his death. Eulogies were delivered by Senators Thurman, Spencer, Morrill, of Vermont, Wadleigh, Pratt, Sherman and Anthony, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. E. Rockwell Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented resolutions of regret, and delivered a classical eulogy. He was followed by Messrs. Davis, Kelley, George F. Hoar, Rainey, Lamar and Potter.

Thus ended the last public testimonial of respect to this eminent man. A leading journal, speaking of the death of Senator Sumner, said: "One thing is true, the currents of life are so swift, the onward rush of events so multitudious and engrossing that the past is soon buried in oblivion, and the mightiest names live only in the recollections of the romantic." Not so with Charles Sumner. His name and fame are indelibly stamped upon the heart of every black man in this country; and after they attained those rights for which he fought so long, they will teach their children to revere his name and cherish his memory, so that his name will live for generations to come.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights Bill was called up on Wednesday, on motion of Senator Frelinghuysen, who was delegated by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to take charge of the bill. As is customary when bills from that committee are taken up Senator Frelinghuysen explained its provisions. It embraces in its scope all isms, public conveyances on land and water, theatres, and other places of public amusement; also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported by general taxation, and cemeteries so supported. It is further declared that all persons shall have the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges provided for in the above named act, and punishes with fine and imprisonment all offenders thereof. The bill is sweeping in its provisions, and if it becomes a law will settle forever the system of caste which prevails to such a great extent in this country. There was one thought which Gen. Frelinghuysen gave utterance to during his remarks which deserves to be embodied in this letter. Speaking of the colored people, he said:

"In the name of Justice let us now take our depressing hand from long wronged people. Look at their history. It was the rapacity of our fathers that brought them here. They have been docile and submissive to our laws. They have never been pensioners on our charity; they have cleared the forest, reclaimed the morass, developed our wealth, brought in yearly one hundred millions of dollars in cotton—one year one hundred and forty-four millions—and cotton is the equivalent of the much-coveted gold; and without return, have supported in affluence many of our people and educated their children, and they have helped fight our battles.

Now let them rise. Let them realize the assurance that Providence seems to be giving them—that higher, still higher, they shall go.

I believe that there is before that race a great future, a future which will render plain the mysterious past. They will not only here develope the vast hidden resources of our illimitable territory and here become and remain respectable citizens; but under tropics, where the darts of the Pale Rider visit with death the temerity of the white man who braves that vertical sun, there are more than a hundred million of their race, Elevated here, it may be that it is designed that some of them shall of their own volition there sow the seed of a free government and a pure religion"

After he had finished, Senator Conkling and Thurman had a Senatorial tilt about some question of law, in which the New Yorker worsted his antagonist, and then the Senate adjourned

Thursday the Senator Norwood, of Georgia, spoke for two hours, and made quite a witty speech, keeping the Senate and persons in the galleries in laughter during its delivery. He furnished the constitutional part of his argument to-day.

It seems that the Committee on Elections in the House of Representatives cannot come to any solution of the question in the contested election case of Pinchback versus Sheridan, as to which of them is entitled to a seat. It matters very little whether they decide in favor of Gov. Pinchback or not, as it is a question among his friends whether he could afford to take his seat, they claiming it would compromise his position in the Senatorial contest.

More anon. J. D. K.

CARROLLTON'S COLORED FIREMEN.

It does not appear to be generally known that there are two companies of colored firemen in New Orleans and one in Gretna, each fully equipped in machinery and all the men neatly uniformed. Yesterday was the occasion of the third anniversary in Carrollton (Seventh District), and was celebrated with becoming dignity. Senator P. B. S. Pinchback was chosen grand marshal with Messrs. T. B. Stamps, J. B. Gaudet, A. Dejoie, Jos. Boutte and Henry Demas for aids. At the designated hour the companies assembled at their engine houses preparatory to assembling in front of the courthouse for the day's parade.

First came Friendship No. 3, sixty-five hardy looking men on the ropes, all prettily uniformed in white flannel shirts and black pantaloons. The shirts are trimmed with blue, with full breast, shield, and the hats are the latest pattern. At the head was a large field band, then the executive officers in charge of a delegation from Gretna. Good Intent Fire Company No. 2 uniformed in red and black suits for the occasion. Then followed the standard-bearers, one carrying the banner on which is a life-size picture of Abraham Lincoln's face; the other carried the stars and stripes. Next came the company proper, pulling their handsomely decorated hand engine. This latter was tastefully trimmed by Mmes. P. Wilson, Ann Banks, Lyons, T. B. Stamps, G. Brown, A. Dejoie and J. B. Gaudet. On arriving in front of the courthouse a halt was sounded and announcement made that a bevy of ladies was in waiting anxious to present the company with a set of silver. As Vigilant Hook and Ladder Company had not arrived, this ceremony was postponed for the time. When the Vigilants appeared all formed in line of march, joined by quite a number of well filled carriages.

Had any one previously been inclined to sneer or make a low estimate of the display, that feeling vanished the moment "forward" was called, for the sight was indeed a fine one. Every member kept his place and everything moved along as smooth as was necessary.

The officers are: President, Antoine Saulet; vice president, Henderson McCrea; foreman David M. Moore; assistants, A. W. Lee, L. Burrell; secretary, Ernest L. Trotter; treasurer, Silas Ware. Organized in 1869.

Following Friendship was Vigilant Hook and Ladder No. 2, also a good looking company, but not quite as full as No. 3. The uniform is red shirts and black pantaloons. Their truck and ladders are not only handsome, but as serviceable as any that may be named. Previous to making the rendezvous the company marched to Mrs. Cowan's where a delegation of ladies had agreed to meet them. When all was quiet, Miss Millie Wilson, accompanied by several gayly attired companions, stepped to the front, carrying a national flag, and addressed the firemen making a little speech, which took her hearers by storm. In conclusion she presented the flag, asking them to honor it as it had honored them. Mr. H. Demas accepted the gift for the company, and responded in fitting terms. This happy ceremony completed, the Vigilants joined in the procession.

Company officeres—President, John T. Claiborne; Vice President, M. E. Nelson; foreman. William Ellis. J. Brooks and Louis Leche, assistants, secretary, A. M. Smith; treasurer, Frank Anderson; Steward, Parker Fisher. Organized in 1869.

In consequence of delay in forming the ladies who intended to present Friendship with some silver, were compelled to wait at the courthouse until the line passed that way on its march. On arriving there the companies were halted when Misses M. T. Richie, Sarah F. Richie and Kate Tucker appeared on a raised platform, bearing half a dozen pieces of silverware. Miss Mary T. Richie made the following speech.

Gentlemen—A very grave though pleasant duty has been alloted me to perform on this happy occasion in the history of your honored and noble organization.

In my hands you perceive a silver set. In behalf of your many lady friends in this city I am directed to present you with it as a slight expression of their respect and admiration, and as a feeble coronation of your noble and benevolent effort to advance the cause of Christian humanity.

I pray that you accept this silver set, trusting that you may continue in your good works, and when your lives are brought to a close, may He who reigns above present you with a brighter and more brilliant and everlasting prize. With inspired inscription, "Well done thou good, faithful servant," gentlemen accept.

All the marshals, officer and guests listened attentively to the address. Senator Pinchback, on the part of the company, made an appropiate response, when Mr. Gaudet proposed three cheers. Every voice was raised with one accord, after which the line was again formed and the programme completed.

When disbanded both companies visited their friends to make friendly salutions. On invitation of Mr. P. Soulier they visited the Sentinel office and partook of something to clear dusty throats. Then to heart dinners. At night there was a fireman's ball, fully enjoyed by those who participated.

Taken singly or collectively the parade was one which any body of men might be proud of. The men, from first to last conducted themselves with perfect decorum, nor were they interrupted in the least so far as was reported. Thus ended the third annual parade of colored firemen.—N. O. Republican.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS' BANK.

A CARD FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The reference in the Herald of Tuesday to the present condition of the Freedman's Bank was not only just, but considerate and generous, and displays your well known love of fair play. While that reference told the simple truth about the bank, there was nothing in it to produce distrust and to start a run upon its deposits. Of course no banking institution in the land can well afford to invite runs upon its deposits, and it is not reference to excite such runs without good and almost irresistible necessity. While in the last eighteen months the Freedman's Bank, by reason of suspicions set afloat through the press and otherwise has suffered three heavy runs upon its deposits. The one of these which occurred during the late financial panic required half a million dollars to carry the bank safely through it, and the fact that it was able to survive a shock which brought other long standing and long trusted institutions to the ground, may just now be stated without boasting in its favor.

The Freedman's Bank as its name imports, was especially established to encourage and assist the freedmen to save and increase their hard earned money and thus to help them in the race to knowledge and higher civilization. This institution has been in existence less than ten years and during that time it has held and handled with profit to its depositors, not less than $25,000,000. The bank now comes before the public, after the severest valuation of its property, rating article at their lowest cash value, in these dull times, with its liabilities $217,000 in excess of its assets. Every business man will see at once that with assets amounting as they do to more than $3,000,000, if only tolerably well managed and let well alone, a few months only would be required to enable it to overcome this small excess of liabilities and pay all its depositors a small amount of interest.

My connection with the Freedman's Bank as its President it of very recent date. I accepted the position with the honest purpose to forward as well as I might the beneficent objects had in view by its founder to watch and guard the hard earnings of my people, and to see that those earnings shall be kept to their profit if possible, but kept safely at any rate.

In regard to the condition of the branches, I sent last night through the Associated Press all over the Southern States a quieting telegram assuring our depositors that, in the opinion of the officers of the bank, if the depositors will exercise only a reasonable degree of patience, we shall be able to pay dollar for dollar; and this is my opition now.

Respectfully yours,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
Washington, April 29, 1874.

MASONIC.

A.·. Y.·. M.·.

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm. Weeks, W.·. M.·., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

St. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm. Thompson, W.·. M.·. Meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson R.·. M.·. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall First Friday evening of each month.

DIRECTORY

Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England.

AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

WM. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1397, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 1338, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1838, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street,

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

WM. THOMPSON,
President.

ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

H. BANKS, President.
WM. THOMPSON, Director.

SPEECH OF HON. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

cause of it—then we are authorized to pass all laws appropriate to efface the existence of any consequences or residuum of slavery.

The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are stated by the court to have had the same origin. After Johnson's governments were created the court says they imposed onerous disabilities and burdens, and curtailed the rights of the colored race so that freedom was of little benefit; that they could not own land, could not give testimony, and were excluded from occupations of gain. The court in the Slaughter-house cases further say, on pages 70, 71, 72, thus—

The process of restoring to their proper relations with the Federal Government and with the States those which had sided with the rebellion, undertaken under the proclamation of President Johnson in 1865, and before the assembling of Congress, developed the fact that, notwithstanding the formal recognition by those States of the abolition of slavery, the condition of the slave race would, without further protection of the Federal Government, be almost as bad as it was before. Among the first acts of legislation adopted by several of the States in the legislative bodies which claimed to be in their normal relations with the Federal Government were laws which imposed upon the colored race onerous disabilities and burdens, and curtailed their rights in the pursuit of *life, liberty*, and property, to such an *extent* that their freedom was of little value, while they had lost the protection which they had received from their former owners from motives both of interest and humanity.

They were in some States forbidden to appear in the towns in any other character than menial servants.

They were required to reside on and cultivate the soil without the right to purchase on it. They were excluded from many occupations of gain, and were not permitted to give testimony in the courts in any case where a white man was a party. It was said that their lives were at the mercy of bad men, either because the laws for their protection were insufficient or were not enforced. * * *

They accordingly passed through Congress the proposition of the fourteenth amendment, and they declined to treat as restored to their full participation in the Government of the Union the States which had been in insurrection until they ratified that article by a formal vote of their legislative bodies.

A few years' experience satisfied the thoughtful men who had been the authors of the two amendments that, notwithstanding the restraints of those articles of the State, and the laws passed under the additional powers granted to Congress, these were inadequate for the protection of life, liberty, and property, without which freedom to the slave was no boon.

They were in all those States denied the right of suffrage. The laws were administered by the white man alone. It was urged that a race, of men distinctively marked as was the negro, living in the midst of another and dominant race, could never be fully secured in their person and their property without the right of suffrage.

Hence the fifteenth amendment, which declares that "the right of a citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude." The negro having, by the fourteenth amendment, been declared to be a citizen of the United States, is thus made a voter in every State of the Union.

We repeat, then, in the light of this recapitulation of events; almost too recent to be called history, but which are familiar to us all, and on the most casual examination of the language of these amendments, no one can fail to be impressed with the one pervading purpose found in them all, lying at the foundation of each, and without which none of them would have been even suggested; we mean the freedom of the slave race, the security and firm establishment of that freedom and the protection of the newly-made freeman and citizen from the oppressions of those who had formerly exercised unlimited dominion over him. It is true that only the fifteenth amendment, in terms, mentions the negro by speaking of his color and his slavery. But it is just as true that each of the other articles was addressed to the grievances of that race, and designed to remedy them, as the fifteenth.

The very object of the fourteenth amendment was then, according to the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, to prevent the curtailing of the rights of this race and to prohibit the imposition of disabilities.

I insist that the principles upon which the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments are stated by the court to have been based and founded make this bill constitutional. They were passed, the court says, to give "additional guarantees of human rights; additional powers to the Federal Government; additional restraints upon those of the States." They say that after slavery was abolished it was developed that "the condition of the slave race would, without further protection of the Federal Government, be almost as bad as it was before;" that States laws were passed imposing on the colored race "onerous disabilities and burdens, curtailing their rights in the pursuits of life, liberty, and property to such an extent that their freedom was of little value;" that they were prohibited from living in towns, denied the rights to purchase lands, to give testimony in courts, or to follow occupations of gain; that it was to relieve from these evils the fourteenth amendment was passed. The three amendments were passed as we insist, and as the reasoning of the court admits, to destroy all discrimination in the law among citizns of thee United States.

2. This bill is authorized too by the provision of the fourteenth amendment which prohibits a State from enforcing any law which abridges the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

The exact point which the Slaughter-house cases decide is that a law of Louisiana granting to a corporation the exculsive right for twenty-five years of having slaughter-house, &c., within the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, and Saint Benard, being eleven hundred and fifty-four square miles, is constitutional, and does not violate the fourteenth amendment; and as the citizens of the United States we are all bound to respect that decision and not erect slaughter-houses in that district.

But in coming to this conclusion a majority of the court pronounce some opinions which may be thought to conflict with the constitutionality of the bill in question.

They held that "citizenship of the United States" and "citizenship of a State" were very distinct and different; that it is only the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States that are protected by the amendment; that the privileges and immunities of a "cttizen of a State" "are not intended to have any additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment." It is not necessary to controvert the opinion of the court, for they do hold that freedom from discrimination is one of the rights of United States citizenship. It will be claimed that it is not one of the privileges of a citizen of the United States to have any education in a State; that a State may abolish all its schools. This is the point of the Ohio case. To that I agree. It will be claimed that it is not one of the privileges of a citizen of the United States to visit inns or theaters, or to have the benefit of benevolent institutions supported by law; that a State may prohibit them all. To that I agree. This bill does not say that a State shall afford any of these benefits to a citizen of the United States.

But it is one of the privileges of a citizen of the United States, as such, not to be discriminated against on account of race or color by the law of a State relating to inns, schools, &c., or in the administration of any institution depending upon the law of a State.

The trustees of a public school who should exclude therefrom a German who by naturalization has become a citizen of the United States, not because he was illiterate, or had a contagious disorder, or was untidy, or of bad morals, but only because he was of German descent, would voilate his privileges as a citizen of the United States. And it is competent for Congress to make so doing a penal offense.

And the same is true if one of African descent was excluded because of his descent alone.

The Supreme Court tell us the fourteenth amendment was passed because States "imposed upon the colored race onerous disablities," and "curtailed their right to the pursuit of life, liberty, and property;" that it was passed for the "protection of the newly made citizen from the oppression of those who had formerly exercised unlimited dominion over him."

If the amendment was intended for these purposes it must, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, extend to all prohibitions against discrimination on account of race.

There can be no doubt that legal equality is now a privilege of United States citizenship, and can be no doubt that Congress has the right to enforce it by appropriate legislation.

The Supreme Court give a list of priviliges incident to United States citizenship.

Coming to the seat of Government on business; access to the seaports, protection in life, liberty, and property on the high seas and within the jurisdiction of a foreign government; the right of petition and of peaceably assembling; privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; use of the navigable waters of the country; the right given by the fourteenth amendment to a citizen of the United States to become a citizen of a State by a *bona fide* residence. The court quotes approvingly what Justice Washington, under the old Constitution, considered the privileges and immunities of citizens in Corfield vs. Coryel, (4 Washington Circuit Court Reports, page 371.) 16 Wallace, 76.

The inquiry is, what are the privileges and immunities of the citizen of the several States? We feel no hesitation in confining these expressions to those privileges and immunities which are fundamental. * * *

They may all, however, be comprehended under the following general heads: protections by the Government, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety, subject, nevertheless, to such restraints as the Government may prescribe for the general good of the whole.

Then the court in 16 Wallace, page 80, after citing this opinion of Mr. Justice Washington, after giving this catalogue of the privileges of citizens of the United States, says:

To these may be added the rights secured by the thirteenth article—freedom; and by the fifteenth article of amendments—suffrage; and by the other clause of the fourteenth amendment next to be considered.

That clause of the fourteenth is this:

Nor shall any State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The court interprets this clause, and says:

In the light of the history of these amendments and the prevailing purpose of them, which we have already discussed it, is not difficult to give a meaning to this clause. The existence of laws in the States where the newly emancipated negroes resided which discriminated (with gross injustice and hardship) against them as a class, was the evil to be remedied by this clause, and by it such laws are forbidden.

So, Mr. President, the Supreme Court hold that it is one of the privileges of a United States citizen not to be abridged; that the State shall not deny (or shall give) him "equal protection of the laws;" and that discrimination against a class is denying that equal protection; in in fact that it was the very evil the amendment intended to remedy

It is true the language of the court is that it was "the existence of laws, which discriminated with gross injustice and hardship against the class." that was the evil to be remedied. There is no significance in the words "gross injustice and hardship." Any discrimination is injustice and hardship. If a State can discriminate in any degree against a class, it has political jurisdiction or cognizance of the subject of discrimination, and what is gross injustice and hardship is to be determined by the State, and this would nullify her prohibition. If the provision which requires a State to give "equal protection of the laws" is a provision against discrimination and in favor of equality, it is a provision against all discrimination and in favor of perfect equality before the law.

To show still more clearly the opinion of the majority of the court, that the fourteenth amendment vests a chartered right in the citizen not to be discriminated against in the law, and that Congress may properly legislate to that end, I call attention to the following position of the court found on 16 Wallace, page 81:

If, however, the State did not conform their laws to its requirments, then by the fifth section of the article of amendment Congress was authorized to enforce it by suitable legislation.

The court thus clearly hold that equality or freedom from discrimination in the law is a privilege of a citizen of the United States, and that Congress may by legislation protect that right.

Mr. President, persons under the old Constitution became citizens of the United States, if there was such a thing, by being naturalized, by permanently residing in the territories of the United States, the District of Columbia, and derivatively, by being citizens of a State. It was a poor title, as the States could create such qualifications as they pleased and thus thwart and prevent United States citizenship. They did exclude four millions from this citizenship by discriminating on account of race. But when citizenship of a State existed the court gave such citizen some fixed privileges and immunities in the other States, and one of these privileges fixed by the Constitution of the United States was, and is, that a citizen going from one State should have the same privileges and immunities that a person of the same class had in the State to which he went. It is provided thus, in article 4, section 2:

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

This, as far as it goes, is a provision against discrimination.

The privileges and immunities which a citizen of one State was entitled to in another were only fundamental rights, and not such as were incident to residence.

The fourteenth amendment goes much further than the old Constitution. It makes United States citizenship primary, and State citizenship derivative, dependent on United States citizenship and residence. A citizen of the United States comes under the protection of the Federal Government as to his fundamental rights. It also makes all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction citizens of the United States, and it prevents the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States from being abridged. The provision that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States" is to prevent in the qualified manner stated discrimination as to the particular class to which he belongs. Though a colored man was a citizen of Massachusetts, he would not formerly be such in South Carolina, because it was against their law for a colored man to be one of their citizens. A State formerly could reduce the rights of its own citizens and all others fell with them. Now, the fundamental privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States are beyond the caprice of State legislation. This idea is well expressed by Justice Bradley in The Live Stock Association *vs.* The Cresent City Live Stock Company, in 1 Abbott, page 88:

The "privileges and immunities" secured by the original Constitution were only such as each State gave to its own citizens. Each was prohibited from discriminating in favor of its own citizens and against the citizens of other States. But the fourteenth amendment prohibits any State from abridging the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States, whether its own citizens or any others. It not merely requires equality of privileges, but it demands that the privileges and immunities of all citizens shall be absolutely unabridged, unimpaired.

And now, Mr. President, what is the remedy? How is the United States, how are we, to protect the privileges of citizens of the United States in the States? We cannot deal with the States or with their officials to compel proper legislation and its enforcement; we can only deal with the offenders who violate the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

By so doing, so far as this bill goes, we do not interfere with the States passing and enforcing just such laws as they see proper as to inns, public conveyances, schools, institutions of learning and benevolence, places of amusement, and cemeteries—they may modify or abolish them at pleasure; but as no State under the old Constitution could discriminate in law against a citizen of another State as to fundamental rights to any greater degree than it did against a citizen of its own State, of the same class, so now no State must discriminate against a citizen of the United States merely on account of his race.

As to the civil remedies for a violation of these privileges, we know that when the courts of a State violate the provisions of the Constitution or the law of the United States there is now relief afforded by a review in the Federal courts. And since the fourteenth amendment forbids any State from making or enforcing any law abridging these privileges and immunities, as you cannot reach the Legislatures, the injured party should have an original action in our Federal courts, so that by injunction or by the recovery of damages he could have relief against the party who under color of such law is guilty of infringing his rights. As to the civil remedy no one, I think, can object. And there is the same propriety in punishing by indictment those who violate the established equality of citizens of the United States by depriving them of the privileges of inns, schools, and burial, merely because of their race, as there is for punishing criminally those who violate postal or currency laws of the United States.

A word now as to the sixth section, which relates to jurors. The provisions that a citizen shall not be discriminated against as a juror on account of his race should commend itself to the good judgment of the Senate.

The large majority of fact in this country are tried by the jury. It is an institution that has come to us from England as the companion of civil liberty. The advantages of this mode of trial over that by officers appointed for the purpose are, that the jury are acquainted with the mode of life, habits, and customs of the locality; that they know the witnesses, have sympathy with the parties; and going immediately from the jury-box to the community, they feel their responsibility and the importance of doing justice.

The jury is an institution for the trial of issues of fact by the people, in contradistinction of trial by officers. The juror is in no sense an officer. The performance of this duty, or the enjoyment of this privilege, appertained in England to citizens generally. The jurors were not required to take the test oaths as all officers were. They must be of the people, of the vicinage or body of the country to which the cause of action belonged; so the sixth article of amendment to the Constitution requires that the jury shall be of the district wherein the crime was committed. So that it is very clear that a juror is not an officer, but is of the people.

I do not know that a citizen has a right to be a juror; but has he not a right not to be discriminated against, a right not to be disqualified on account of his blood?

A law which should exclude all naturalized citizens of the United States from the jury-box would deny to naturalized citizens the equal protection of the law. Is it equal protection, that from the tribunal that is to pass on one's life, liberty, and property those who would naturally have an intrest in him shall be exclude? A State may make such qualifications of jurors as it pleases. It may require that they be freeholders; that they read and write; that they submit to an examination in the rudiments of law. But when a State says one class of citizens of the United States shall be tried by a jury which is or may be composed in part or in whole by those of their own blood, and that another class of citizens of the United States shall never be tried by a jury that has one of their race upon it, I submit the discrimination violates a fundamental right of a citizen of the United States, and denies them the equal protection of the laws."

I have thus discharged, most imperfectly, the duty assigned me and commend the bill to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

The Louisianian.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information — guidance — encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances."* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight..2 cts.
Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.....2 cts.
The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Dailies	35 cts.	per qr
Weeklies	5 "	"
Monthlies (not over 4 oz)	3 "	"
Quarterlies	1 "	"

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

POST ITEMS.

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in glass can be sent by mail.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Edward H Durell—United States District Judge, office in Customhouse.

J. R. Beckwith—District Attorney, office in Customhouse.

S. B. Packard—United States Marshal, office in Customhouse.

Registers in Bankruptcy — C. S. Kellogg, Customhouse building. First District. D. Augustin, 41 Exchange Place, Second District. W. J. Q. Baker, Monroe, La.

Appraiser of United States Courts—H. G. Hearit, Customhouse building.

Office United States Pensions—R. H Isabelle, 212 Baronne.

United States Signal Service—Nelson Gorom, office ustomhous building

United States Treasury in Louisiana—In United States Branch Mint, corner Esplanade and North Peters; Benj F. Flanders, Assistant Treasurer.

United States Internal Revenue Department—Collector's office in Customhouse; S. A. Stockdale, Collector First District Louisiana.

United States Customhouse—Canal street, between Decatur and Peters; James F. Casey, Collector.

Surveyor's Office—J. M. G. Parker, Customhouse.

United States Surveyor General's Office—Everett W. Foster, Surveyor, Customhouse.

Weigher's Department—F. W. Eichhols, Chief Weigher, Customhouse.

Gauger's Department—William H. Finnegan, Customhouse.

Naval Officer of the Port of New Orleans—Charles Dillingham, Naval Officer, Customhouse.

Appraiser's Office—J. R. G. Pitkin, General Appraiser, Customhouse.

Military Department of the Gulf—Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th Cavalry, Commanding, Headquarters 249 Camp street.

United States Land Office—Harry Lott, Register, Customhouse building.

Post Office—Customhouse building. Hours for delivery, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Charles W. Ringgold, Postmaster.

LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.

William P. Kellogg, of Orleans, Governor.
C. C. Antoine, of Caddo, Lieut.-Governor.
A. P. Field, of Orleans, Attorney General.
P. G. Dealonde, of Iberville, Sec. of State.
Antoine Dubuclet, of Iberville, Treasurer.
Charles Clinton, of Orleans, Auditor.
Wm. G. Brown, of Orleans, Superintendent of Public Education.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

J. T. Ludeling, of Ouachita, Chief Justice
R. K. Howell, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
P. H. Morgan, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula, Associate Justice.
W. J. Wyly, of Carroll, Associate Justice.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—L. A. Wiltz, Room 9, City Hall.

Administrator of Accounts—J. Calhoun, Room 1, City Hall.

Administrator of Finance—Louis Schneider, Room 2, City Hall.

Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings—Chas. Fitzenreiter, Room 23, City Hall.

Administrator of Police—Robert Brewster, Room 12, City Hall.

Administrator of Commerce—B. M. Turnbull, Room 14, City Hall.

Administrator of Assessments—H. F. Sturcken, Room 15, City Hall.

Administrator of Improvements—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.

City Attorney—Geo. S. Lacy, Room 21, City Hall.

Surveyor's Department—W. H. Bell, Room 19, City Hall.

City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.

Board of Health—Office, 159 Canal street.

Commissioners of City Park—Office 11 Carondelet.

Coroners—J. N. Folwell, First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts; office, Davidson Court. John Grayer, Second and Third Districts; office, 45 St. Peter street.

First—Office, Davidson Court, Michael Gernon, Judge.

Second — Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor; Eugene Staes, Judge.

Third—Office, 87 Elysian Fields, bet. Royal and Dauphine: Webster Long, Judge.

Fourth—Office, Rousseau street, near Jackson, W. W. McCullough, Recorder

First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.

Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.

Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Laresche, Justice.

Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.

Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otts, Justice.

Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.

Seventh—908 Magazine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.

Eight Justice Court—August Sanlet, Justice.

Sheriffalty of Parish and City of New Orleans—Office in Court House; Isaac W. Patton, Sheriff.

Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages—H. M. Dibble, 192 Canal street.

Notaries Public—H. Hero, Jr., 17 Commercial Place, Custodian of Notarial Records.

City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perilliat street, opposite Locust.

Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.

Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.

Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road

Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.

Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.

Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.

Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

ASYLUMS—Continued.

Chalmette—Boys; cor. Post and Royal.

Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonis—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdido.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Maxant and French.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellaun, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galli, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 63 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 42 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dister, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D, Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5	Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6	Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7	Ninth Street Market
8	Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9	" Prytania and Ninth streets
12	" Magnolia and Washington streets
*13	" Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16	Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17	Corner Live Oak and First street
18	" Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19	" Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21	" St. Charles and First streets
23	" Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24	" Keller Market
25	Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26	" Jackson and Liberty streets
27	" Second and Dryades streets
29	" Market street and Levee
31	" Henderson street and Levee
32	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35	Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36	Second Precinct Police Station
37	Corner Race and Magazine street
38	" Melpomine and Camp streets
41	Horse Station, St. Charles street
42	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43	Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47	" Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51	Corner Constance and Erato streets
52	" Camp and St. Joseph streets
53	Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54	Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56	" Howard and Clio streets
57	" Magnolia and Erato streets
61	" Erato and Franklin streets
65	" Julia and Levee streets
*71	Foot of Julia stret
72	Corner Canal and Levee streets
73	" Magazine and Girod streets
*74	" Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81	" Canal and Camp streets
82	Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83	Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84	Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121	Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123	" Rampart and Poydras streets
*124	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125	Workhouse, Girod street
*126	Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127	Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141	Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142	Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145	Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146	Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151	Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152	Corner Bienville and Johnson strs
*153	" Derbigny and Conti streets
214	" Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215	Police Station, Jackson Square
216	Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231	Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232	" Bampart and Barracks sts
234	Treme Market and Parish Prison
235	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236	Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241	Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242	Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243	Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252	House H. & I Fire Co. No. 3
253	Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312	Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313	Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314	" Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315	" " and Elysian Fields
316	" Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412	" Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413	" Love and Spain streets
*414	" Post and Urquhart streets
415	" Mandeville and Claiborne sts
*513	Cotton Press and Levee
514	Washington Market
*515	Corner Clouet and Bampart streets
612	Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port
*613	Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614	Poland street Car Station
*615	United States Barracks
*616	Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets